

(3) prohibition on financing of civil nuclear energy projects.

(c) **LIMITATION ON FUNDS FOR INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.**—Not more than 50 percent of amounts made available for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for fiscal year 2021 or any fiscal year thereafter may be obligated or expended until the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Bank—

(1) has rescinded any rule, regulation, policy, or guideline that restricts or prohibits, or would have the effect of restricting or prohibiting, the financing of any coal, oil, natural gas, or civil nuclear energy project; and

(2) has in effect a policy promoting the financing of coal, oil, natural gas, and civil nuclear energy projects.

(d) **PROMOTION OF FINANCING OF ENERGY PROJECTS.**—The Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Energy, the President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Chief Executive Officer of the United States International Development Finance Corporation, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall identify steps the United States can take to promote international financing of energy projects, including coal, oil, and natural gas projects, in order to help developing countries access affordable and reliable power.

(e) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the following:

(1) A list of all of the rules, regulations, policies, or guidelines of each covered international financial institution that would restrict, prohibit, or have the effect of restricting or prohibiting, the financing of coal, oil, natural gas, or civil nuclear energy projects.

(2) A detailed description of the efforts of the United States Executive Director of each such institution to eliminate those rules, regulations, policies, or guidelines.

(3) A description of the steps identified under subsection (d) and progress made in implementing those steps.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) **COVERED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.**—The term “covered international financial institution” means any of the following:

(A) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(B) The International Development Association.

(C) The International Finance Corporation.

(D) The International Monetary Fund.

(E) The Inter-American Development Bank.

(F) The Inter-American Investment Corporation.

(G) The North American Development Bank.

(H) The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(I) The African Development Bank.

(J) The African Development Fund.

(K) The Asian Development Bank.

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury.

**SA 1525.** Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr.

SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title II of division C, add the following:

**SEC. 3236. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON MODERNIZATION OF NUCLEAR TRIAD.**

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the modernization of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, ballistic missile submarines, and nuclear-capable heavy bomber aircraft is essential to the success of any arms control efforts with the People's Republic of China;

(2) the bipartisan consensus on the modernization of the nuclear triad was essential to the ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed April 8, 2010, and entered into force February 5, 2011 (commonly known as the “New START Treaty”);

(3) continued support for modernization of the triad will be a necessary consideration during ratification of any future arms control treaty with the People's Republic of China; and

(4) the modernization of the United States nuclear triad is a critical priority as the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China continue to advance and modernize their nuclear forces.

(b) **STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—It is policy of the United States—

(1) to advance United States strategic defensive capabilities both quantitatively and qualitatively;

(2) to ensure the safety, reliability, and performance of United States nuclear forces; and

(3) to fully modernize the United States nuclear triad to ensure a credible deterrent.

**SA 1526.** Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3250 and insert the following:

**SEC. 3250. ADDRESSING CHINA'S SOVEREIGN LENDING PRACTICES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Since 2005, the Government of China has expanded sovereign lending to governments in Latin America and the Caribbean with loans that are repaid or collateralized with natural resources or commodities.

(2) Several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have received a significant amount of sovereign lending from the Gov-

ernment of China and are now facing challenges in repaying those loans.

(3) In 2009, the People's Republic of China became a member of the Inter-American Development Bank.

(4) Since it was established in 1959, the Inter-American Development Bank has completed a total of nine capital increases.

(5) The ninth capital increase occurred in March 2010, resulting in an increase of \$70,000,000,000 of total capital, the largest capital increase in the Bank's history.

(6) The United States Congress has never authorized and appropriated a capital increase for the Inter-American Development Bank before the formal completion of the review of the capital needs of the Bank and negotiations on the capital increase.

(7) In March 2021, the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank approved a resolution authorizing the analytical work required to consider a potential capital increase.

(8) At the meeting, President Claver-Carone outlined how the Inter-American Development Bank Group in 2020 reached historic financing levels of nearly \$24,000,000,000 for governments and firms in the region in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of China's predatory economic practices and sovereign lending practices in Latin America and the Caribbean negatively influence United States national interests in the Western Hemisphere;

(2) the Inter-American Development Bank, the premier multilateral development bank dedicated to the Western Hemisphere, should play a significant role supporting the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in achieving sustainable and serviceable debt structures; and

(3) the United States should work with the Inter-American Development Bank to strengthen the Bank's ability to help the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean achieve lasting economic development and debt restructuring.

(c) **ADDRESSING CHINA'S SOVEREIGN LENDING IN THE AMERICAS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Executive Director to the Inter-American Development Bank shall use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States—

(1) to advance efforts by the Bank to help countries restructure debt resulting from sovereign lending by the Government of China in order to achieve sustainable and serviceable debt structures; and

(2) to establish appropriate safeguards and transparency and conditionality measures to protect debt-vulnerable member countries of the Inter-American Development Bank that borrow from the Bank for the purposes of restructuring Chinese bilateral debt held by such countries and preventing such countries from incurring subsequent Chinese bilateral debt.

(d) **BRIEFINGS.**—

(1) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a briefing detailing efforts to carry out subsection (c).

(2) **PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE AND SERVICEABLE DEBT STRUCTURES.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter for a period of 3 years, the President shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a briefing on efforts by the